office and appointed a successor. It is time

that the health and school boards, as well

as some of the doctors and small lawyers,

should learn a little law in regard to vacci-

nation, and to appreciate the fact that the doctors do not rule the people in this mat-

ter, but that the people have the right to rule the doctors. The compulsory part of

vaccination is a phase of the subject pecultarly repugnant to a free American,

even if he believes in its efficacy, but ab-

horrent to one who does not so believe.

And if one family is vaccinated, and be-

lieves in it, what possible difference can it

make to its members if a neighbor family

"The belief in vaccination as a safeguard

against smallpox is now to be regarded as

tion cunningly grafted and foisted upon a credulous world by the superficial Jenner,

resemblance, logical, pathological or scien-

tific, between the two. This is well brought

out in Creighton's 'Jenner and Vaccina-

tion' (London, 1889.) And Chauveau, in his

paper before the French Academy of Medi-

cine, October, 1891, after detailing his experiments, concludes: '(1) Vaccine virus

never gives smallpox to man; (2) variolic

virus never gives vaccinia to the cow; (3)

vaccine is not even attenuated smallpox.

How, then, there being no resemblance be-

tween the two, can vaccine virus confer

immunity from smallpox? In these Pasteur

and Koch days of bacteriological culture

and of the germ theory craze, is it not

passing strange that the patient investiga-

tors along these lines are not paying some

attention to the smallpox vesicle itself as

the source of vaccinating material for the

possible prevention of smallpox, rather

than continuing to rely on the disease mat-

ter from a tuberculous cow, that has noth-

ing in common with the smallpox, and

which has been so often proven worthless? In point of fact, some of the vaccination

certificates dishonored by the officious school and health officials in this State

formed with actual smallpox virus itself,

theoretically more correct than the more

"Vaccinationists have a claim-the-earth

faculty of declaring that the reason we are

not constantly being decimated by smallpox

is because vaccination is so generally prac-

ticed here, overlooking the fact of the great

epidemic in England in 1871-72, during which

122,000 vaccinated persons had smallpox, as detailed by the London Lancet, 23,000 dying

the first year and 19,000 the next. The truth

large cities, that the real reason for its

apparent diminution here is traceable to

the inherent peculiarity which the disease

has to periods of quiesence, both as to oc-

currence and virulence, and to the assist-

ance given by isolation and disinfection.

Even the most rabid vaccinationists freely

assert that safety resides only in frequent

vaccinations. Comparatively few in this

and the great majority only once. So, by

the vaccinationists' own belief, we can

thus say that there is no proof that our

people are protected by vaccination, as they

are not vaccinated often enough. Does any

one know how many vaccinations are need-

pital statistics on this point are interesting.

The Metropolitan, London, in 1870-72, had

1,677 cases of smallpox among persons who showed three or more good vaccination marks; Fulham, in 1878, had 202; Homerton,

in 1871-72, had 1,261, and Deptford, in 1879.

"As the members of the State Board of

Health believe, with their peers, that in

frequent vaccination safety alone resides,

why does not the board invade our fac-

tories, churches, theaters and marts with

the lancet and ivery point and not confine

its labors to the pupils of the schools, sow-

ing seeds of poison, disease and death in

the blood of helpless and trusting children?

Because it does not dare to do so, for it

knows that it has not the legal authority;

and we know that it has not the right to

perform the superstitious rite on our chil-

dren without our permission. William Cob-

bett, M. P., thus tersely expresses our sen-

timents on this point: 'Compulsory vacci-

nation can be adopted in no country where

the people are not vassals or slaves.' The

'police' pretext of the Board of Health is a

law, as shown in other States. It is not

above the Constitution of the State or of

the United States. When that speaks its

voice must be heeded. The latter says: 'No

State shall make or enforce any law which

shall abridge the privileges or immunities

of citizens of the United States, nor de-

prive of property without due process of

of the public schools, and you have a prop-

erty right vested therein, for do you not

pay your share of the tax which maintains

them? The ignis fatuous defect of the

health board plan is worth mention, viz.,

it strikes at a possible evil, not at an exist-

ing one, and entails expense and sickness

upon the well. As so forcibly hinted by attornsy T. M. Wyatt, of New York, it

might just as well order the Koch lymph

as a preventive of consumption, the Pas-

teur inoculation to head off hydrophobia,

course of comma bacillus to prevent chol-

era, diphtheria germ cultures for possible

diphtheria-in short, all the germs from

Germany, parasites from Paris and the

mickrobes from Ireland, and finally, mira-

ble dictu! a course of dope and bichloride of

"I will not weary you with statistical de-

tails showing the inefficacy of vaccination

in the prevention of smallpox. They are as

familiar to you as they are to me, but I

will be an attentive listener to those of you

who may choose to recount some of them.

But I do not wish to leave the subject with-

out calling attention to the dangers coming

to us through vaccination. They are great

and many, as I am prepared to show, but

will leave for some of you the unpleasant

duty of this exposition. And the text may

be taken from Copeland's Medical Diction-

ary, as follows: 'It is certain that scrof-

ulous and tuberculous diseases have in-

creased since the introduction of cowpox.

and that the vaccine favors particularly the

prevalence of various forms of scrofula."

And Dr. Epps, for twenty-five years di

rector of the Jenner Institute, England,

says: 'The vaccine virus is a poison that

penetrates all organic systems and, with-

out neutralizing the smallpox, paralyzes the

expansive power of a good constitution so

that disease falls back upon the mucous

membranes. So nobody has the right to

transplant such a mischievous poison into

the life of a child.' And Professor Newman

says: 'Against the body of a healthy man

or infant Parliament has no right of as-

sault whatever under pretense of the pub-

lic health. No lawgiver can have the right,

and such a law is an unendurable usurpa-

At the close of the address the matter

of organization was again referred to by

Mr. Gifford. All members present seemed

to be in favor of organization and at once,

unanimously adopted to be the name of the

society, and the following officers were

President-Dr. T. V. Gifford, of Kokomo

Executive Committee-Mr. Ensign, of

Union City; Dr. Clarke, of this city; Dr.

Allen, of Logansport; Dr. Payton, of Mun-

The question as to when the next meet-

ing would occur was then in order, and a

search for a calendar was instigated. The

date for the next meeting was agreed upon

as Jan. 24, being the day decided. The place

of next meeting was not touched upon, but

The one large point brought out by the

The Arti-vacciration League just

meeting was that vaccination is a

formed believe that a man is better able to

make a fight aginst the smallpox with

what pure blood he has in his system than

to take into the blood cowpox, poisoning

the blood and making a weaker man.

Indianapolis will more than likely be fa-

cle, and the two officers of the league.

Secretary-Dr. F. D. Blue, of Terre Haute.

"Indiana Anti-vaccination League" was

tion and creates the right of resistance.'

even on a smal scale.

gold to prevent possible drunkenness!

Your miliren have the privileges

flimsy one, and will not stand the test of

ed to insure protection? Some English hos-

country are vaccinated more than twice,

favored ones honored by acceptance.

based on internal vaccination per-

does not so believe and is not vaccinated?

THE BIG FOUR DEAL

How the Alleged Sale of the C. & E. I. Is Viewed at Terre Haute.

Called a Scheme to Bring the E. & T. H. People to Time-The Effort to Restore Freight Rates.

A dispatch from Terre Haute says: The alleged sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road to the Big Four causes a sensation here because a change in the ownership will mean a great deal to this city. Terre Haute people would prefer a consolidation of the C. & E. I. with the E. & T. H., which would make this the central point and more or less of headquarters. There is information here which justifies the reiteration of the statement made in these dispatches some time ago that perhaps the talk of the purchase by the Big Four is for the purpose of bringing the E. & T. H. under the C. & E. I. control in a more permanent nature than when Mackey, backed by the Rockefellers, took it away from the Porter-Grammer management a few months ago. In other words, that the proposed sale of the C. & E. I would be sufficient to cause the E. & T. H. people to come to time rather than be left out in the cold with a road that had no through northand-south close agreement. This explanaon is strengthened by the drop in E. & T. H. stock to-day.

The Meeting to Restore Rates. A number of railway officials left last hight for Chicago to attend the meeting to be held in Commissioner Blanchard's office to-day to take steps to restore rates. There is but little prospect that much can be accomplished, as it is well known that some of the fast freight lines have made contracts to carry business to the seaboard which will not expire until Jan. 1. Such contracts have been made not only at Chicago, but at Peoria, St. Louis and Indianapolis, and it is feared that some of the Chicago and St. Louis lines have made contracts extending beyond that date. If an agreement is reached to restore eastbound rates it could not be legally done before Dec. 25. There is evidence on all sides that the war must be fought out, and it is feared that this means low rates until navigation opens next spring. A representative of the Journal yesterday asked general freight agent why this war was egun just as conditions were favorable to the roads carrying business at rates which would yield some profit above actual cost of transportation. He answered that some of the roads are hard up, and, like the merchant who must have money and sells goods regardless of cost to get cash, these roads cut rates to increase gross earnings, which compels the stronger lines to meet the reduction. The talk that it was a renewal of the fight over the differential rate question had, he thought, but little oundation; it is money the hard up roads want, and their management thought this the best way to increase traffic and swell ross earnings.

Falled to Restore Rates. The meeting of Central Traffic Association lines called to establish freight rates upon a firm basis failed to accomplish much at Chicago yesterday. After a lengthy conference it was decided to recommend the restoration of a few commodity rates, and the committee to which this recommendation was made was given until January to report. The meeting might have re-established rates without the formality of referring matters to a committee, but it was the conclusion that it was not advisable at the present time to elevate the freight rates.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Indianapolis Association of Railroad Officials will hold its monthly meeting to-H. H. Vaughan has been appointed as-

sistant manager of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf road, with headquarters at New York. The headquarters of the master of transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern have been removed to Louisville, It is stated that L. A. Washington, gen-

eral roadmaster of the Chesapeane & Ohio Southwestern, has been appointed general J. J. Turner, superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines, who has been in the city for a few days, returned to Pittsburg last night.

The Panhandle company, on Monday, opened for business its new yard at Logansport, Ind., south of the old yards and on the opposite side of the river.

President Clark, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, states that the four tracks between New Haven and New York will be completed by Oct. 1, 1894. The Vandalia is now operating a Chicago line from Terre Haute, Using the Panhandle from Logansport into Chicago, and is loing considerable freight business by that

Engine 99, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, is developing great speed, one day ast week hauling its stated six cars from East St. Louis to Washington, Ind., 102 miles, in 102 minutes. John Backes, who had been in the shops

of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago for thirty years, died at Fort Wayne on Sunday. He begun as an apprentice Jan. , 1863, in the boiler shops. The Cripple creek gold fields now have a standard-guage road almost at their doors. the Midland Terminal railroad of Colorado

on Monday last formally opening its road for freight and passenger traffic. The passenger equipment of the Monon has, the last year, been subjected to rough usage, and General Manager N. McDoel has given orders that it all be sent through

the shops to be thoroughly renovated and George Rech has just completed his twenty-fourth year selling tickets at this point, commencing at the Union Station, and about ten years ago taking his present position with the Pennsylvania and the Van-

J. B. Connors, who for thirteen years has been superintendent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, has tendered his esignation, to take effect Jan. 1. Charles stein, late with the Lake Shore, will be

Thirty employes at the Panhandle shops, Logansport, were dropped on Monday, and the working hours of those remaining reduced to eight per day. This was partially offset by ordering an increase of three additional freight train crews on that division. The Big Four Southwestern limited train that leaves Cincinnati every night for New York and Boston has become a feature from the fact that it is equipped with buffet cars. The Big Four thinks seriously of adopting the cars on all of its through

Thirty-eight of the business men of Milwankee on Monday night gave a banquet to George Mackay, who has been appointed general Western agent of the Blue Line, with headquarters at Chicago. For some years he has represented the line at Milwaukee.

A meeting of the transmissouri lines has been called for Dec. 18 in Denver. The meeting will endeavor to convince the Rio Grande Western that it had no right to withdraw from the local associations. Chairman Caldwell ruled some time ago that the road could not withdraw from

DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to de scribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in emer

★MANDRAKE**★**

Is the only vegetable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Cos-

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Bilousness as

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 ets.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK

the local associations without severing its connection with the main association. In spite of this, however, the road is acting as though it was in no sense a mem-ber of any local association. Don't know where they stand.

A. F. Ravenel, president of the North-eastern railroad, died at his residence, in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, aged seventytwo years. He has been president of the Northeastern road ever since it was built. The tockholders of the St. Louis & Iron Mounta a have voted to purchase the Houston, Central Arkansas & Northern. The main line is 338 miles in length, extending from Houston to Denison; the western division is 115 miles long, extending from

The office of assistant trainmaster on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has been abolished, and W. E. Davis, who was located at Pittsburg, drops back to yardmaster, and T. M. Glenn, who was placed at Chicago, takes an agency at one of the company's stations.

W. F. Bruner, representing the passenger lepartment of the Pennsylvania and the Vandalia line at this point, says the outlook for a heavy passenger business both to the South and West, is unusually favorable, if the number of inquiries as to rates and accommodations is a proper criterion. W. E. Thurber, general Western agent of the Mexican National, sends a bird's-eye view map of the Republic of Mexico, which

not only as an advertisement, but as a map from which much valuable information can be derived regarding that country. The aggressive policy which the Pennsylvania Company has recently inaugurated securing control of the Cleveland & Marietta road, to get within the Cambridge coal Peoria & Western, which will be a valuable feeder, is being commented on favorably by

is gotten cut by the company he represents,

The running time of the fastest train over the Louisville & Nashville road between Cincinnati and Louisville is three hours and twenty-five minutes; distance, 110 miles. The running time of the fastest train over the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern between these points is three hours and twenty minutes; distance, 130 miles.

The last year the Pullman company built 314 sleeping, parlor, dining and special cars, at a cost of \$4,782,123.27. The company now owns 2,573 cars, of which 2,320 are standard and 253 tourist cars. The value of the manufactured product of the works for the year, including freight as well as passenger_equipment, was \$12,329,837.51.

A mission church was established in Cleveland, O., on Sunday last, and Rev. Austin Shupe has been chosen its pastor. Mr. Shupe is an engineer on the Cleveland division of the Big Four. He will continu to make his runs till spring, when he wil give his entire attention to the interest of this new church organization.

President Clark, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, at a meeting of the board of directors, stated that the earnings of the road had fallen off at the rate of \$200,000 a month for some months past, but lespite this fact the regular quarterly dividend of 21/2 per cent. would be paid. He intimated that if the present depression continues the next dividend might be smaller. The Illinois Central has filed with the Govern r of Illinois the statement of its gross receipts for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1893, amounting to \$6,431,100. This revenue is derived from traffic over the original lines within the State of Illinois. per cent, payable to the State is \$450,176. The amount paid for the previous six months was \$302,890, making a total for the year 1893 of \$753,066.

One who is well informed as regards the intentions of President Ingalls, says that next spring the Aurora branch will be extended to Madison and Jeffersonville, where connection will be made with the new bridge, letting the Big Four direct into Louisville. There is an item in connection with this extension which has not before been mentioned. It will give the Big Four the short line between Cincinnati and Louisville, it being, as surveyed, but 102 miles from Cincinnati to Louisville, while the Louisville & Nashville is 110 miles and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 130 miles. The officials of the Michigan Central are trying to ascertain how many people have ridden on their lines for nothing during last summer. But three forged tickets have been found, but by the system adopted by the scalper arrested in the East any number of people may have been carried and the road be none the wiser. The method was to sell the applicant for a ticket to some place on the line a forged ticket reading to the end of the line. Then, after reaching his destination, the user of th ticket mailed it back to the seller, who turned in by the conductor, and the road would never know that the passenger had

been carried. One of the first moves of D. G. Edwards after being appointed general passenge agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road was to introduce both the American and European plans on the company's lining cars, and it has proved a success, the operating of the cars in this manner paying better than the old method of \$1 meal. Mr. Edwards assigns as a reason for so changing the methods to a little incident which came under his observation: "I was sitting at a table in a dining car when in came a lady and her son, a great big young fellow. 'All I want,' said the lady, 'is a cup of tea and a bit of toast,' 'It will cost you a dollar, madame,' said the waiter, who naturally enough felt in duty bound to warn her. 'Well,' she replied, 'I don't care, I must have them. And then when the waiter asked the boy what he would have, he said he did not care about anything. I though they could not afford two dollars, but that the woman, who looked ill, felt she must have the tea and the toast, and then It seemed to me that a system that made you pay for a dollar meal whether you ate i or not might be changed to advantage. And think we will be the gainers by the change. In the first place, people who cannot afford a dollar for a meal, and who never entered the dining car, will now come

THE BLACK SILK GOWN.

a and get something.

Fashionable Economy Grants It Its

Old-Time Supremacy. That triumph of thriftiness, the black silk on smart occasions as this winter, where it appears at all sorts of functions, from the hysterically ecstatic 5 o'clock tea to the gorgeous pageant of the swell wedding. It is worn by maid and matron alike, the difference in the arrangement consisting principally in the younger woman's choosing the more severe and somber style of arrangement because the delicacy of her coloring will admit of the trying framing. Young girls of eighteen appear in the stiff moires, all black, save for a collar of blue at the neck or a twist of velvet at the belt. The dowagers appear in the same moire, resplendent with jet and white lace, and fur and violet or magenta velvet. Sequins are very much worn just now. Apparently "Fashion said, let there be sequins and there were sequins," for all of a sudden they have flashed out on bodices and yokes, sometimes entirely covering the waist down to the belt. "Buckling to" is the order of the day, it would seem, for of late hats, dresses, coats, waistbands and throat draperies are one and all decorated with the inevitable paste, steel or jet buckle, and one of the prettiest necklets is made with a strip of velvet cut in the cross and passed through one of the new-fashioned haussecol buckles finished on either side the brilliant ornament with a cascade of fine plaited lace. It is rather a craze just now with smart women to study the old portraits of their own or other people's ancestors with a view to successful modern editions of the costumes in which the dames of old were painted.

One lady who had been accustomed to designate her female progenitors as a "gallery of guys" modeled one of her greatest dress successes upon the portrait of a stifflaced old great-great-grandaunt she had been wont to include in this category. The skirt of rich brocade was made perfectly plain and fulled on to a long-pointed bodice carefully cut to bring out all the picturesqueness and alienates all the stiffness of the Elizabethan period. Here is a stomacher of sable and embroidery, with a soft fichu of lace and frills of lace falling over the most quaint and daring, but eminently successful, sleeves, Round the bodice is a

Another little economical whim is the combination of all sorts of things in the same gown, so that if one has odd bits of old finery and an artistic touch in their combination they may be utilized to the number of three or four in the same gown. And besides all these eminently convenient fashions, there are many odd little garnitures which transform the simplest gown into a dressy affair, suitable for evening or dinner wear. There are bits and stocks of lace, yokes of veivet or chiffon, garnitures of lace and jet, with long falling fringes of jet, ruches not unlike those of the Eilzabethan period, and no end of other devices. It is really entertaining to see the variety of successes a clever girl will make out of one good black gown, with a few scraps of ribbon and lace and velvet. Even a wrinkled collar of velvet, a brilliant magenta in color, hooked at the back with a little fall of cream white lace in front, lends to the gown an air of distinction frequently wanting in more elaborate crea-

Don't Neglect

That disagreeable feeling. It is the forerunner of the grip. Medical authorities agree that a pure stimulant will prevent grip. Try "Old Process" Whisky, made by Cummins & Co., Loretto, Ky., a handmade sour mash, made in the old-fashioned way. Sold only by druggists.

arcy's. Special sale this week,

THINK IT IS A CRIME

Anti-Vaccinationists Small in Numbers but Great in Thought.

They Propose to Wage War Against Boards of Health Enforcing a Practice They Deem Barbarous.

There were two meetings in the antivaccination movement held yesterday in the Bates House club rooms. The gathering had been called for the purpose of organizing a league for the prevention of compulsory vaccination, as it has been enforced in many localities since smallpox broke out at Muncie. The meetings were not large ones in point of attendance, but enthusiasm was not lacking. The morning meeting was an impromptu affair. It convened at 10:30 a, m. and was in session until noon. Dr. T. V. Gifford, of Kokomo, presided at both the morning and afternoon sessions.

Several enthusiastic physicians from different parts of the State were in attendance, among whom were Drs. Lewis Payton and A. R. Mock, of Muncie, and Frank D. Blue, of Terre Haute. Dr. Gifford is a resident of Kokomo, and has spent much time on the question of vaccination. He is very earnest in his declarations against the Jenner method as a preventive of

Dr. Payton gave a short talk in the morning. The legal side of the question was touched upon. The question of vaccination is at present a live question in several States. There is a fight in Ohio and also one in Wisconsin in the courts. Dr. Blue, the member from Terre Haute, has a suit pending. He has filed suits against the county and city boards of health of Terre Haute because his children were dismissed from school, not having fulfilled the edict of the boards of health. He would not permit his children to be vaccinated. Dr. Blue says he is in the fight to win, and seems confident of success in the suit. To use his own words: "I am going to make Terre Haute doctors take to the woods." Members spoke of the suits that Indiana has had in the last few months on this question of vaccination. There is an instance on record of a teacher refusing to compel her pupils to be vaccinated. The matter was brought into the courts. The judge upheld the teacher in the course she

Dr. Gifford was duly elected to the chair at the afternoon meeting; there were nine present. Members of one of the medical colleges were in attendance at both meetings. The students were there after facts, some of them armed with notebook and pencil. In Dr. Gifford's opening address he spoke of the question before the council, as he called the meeting, as being a momentous one before the mind of the world. The meeting, he said, was for the purpose of organization alone. He admitted that it will be a hard fight by the negative side, his side. He told the eight listeners that it would necessarily take money and also expense of time to push the fight. He asked: 'Are we ready to begin this fight?" There were no answers at that time, and he let the matter drop. Dr. Gifford has been on the minority side of the fence in other questions besides that of vaccination, so he sald. He finds more encouragement in the cause he now champions than in any of his previous championships. After Dr. Gifford's address about fifteen letters were read by Dr. W. B. Clarke from interested persons who were unable

had taken. This took place at Winchester,

at hand, and many gave instances of where people had suffered serious effects from being vaccinated. In quite a number of cases lockjaw has been brought on by vaccination, the correspondents averred. Lockjaw cases were reported quite often, and there are many other complaints of humanity brought on by vac-cination. One of these is consumption. Several of the letters came from the East and one from Dr. Alexander M Ross. of Toronto, Canada. Dr. Ross is said to be the leader of the anti-vaccination faction in North America. He led the big fight in Montreal six or seven years ago on this same question of vaccination. The King of Belgium offered to make him a baron, but the Doctor refused for some r son or other. Dr. Ross, it was said, recuived \$50,000 for a collection of Canadian stuffed birds which he had collected. Egypt

to attend yesterday's meetings. They were

all encouraging. They referred to the work

was the purchaser. Mr. William Tebb, of London, England is the recognized leader in this anti-vac cination movement. Mr. Tebb is a well educated man and a man of leisure. He has spent the last fifteen years of his life and much money in aiding the cause of anti-vaccination. He is quite an old man now and very weak. He has always believed in anti-vaccination. The matter of vaccination is compulsory in England. Mr. Tebb was fined innumerable times because he would not let his children be vaccinated. He has spent his time gathering evidence for his chosen cause, necessitating much travel and research.

After the letters were read and dwelt upon, Dr. Clarke gave an address. Dr. Clarke, it will be remembered, waged friendly war with Dr. Kennedy, of Shelbyville, in the Journal's columns, last September, on this same question. Dr. Clarke had written his address before he knew just how many would attend, and his expression of pleasure at seeing so many there was productive of smiles. Dr. Clarke

who are in sympathy with the objects of this meeting. No doubt many of you are here at the sacrifice of both time and money, and at that loss of certain influence in other directions which history tells us is the usual fate of reformers, premature or on time, and with no hope of profit or temporary reward save the comfort which comes from the realization of a duty performed. Heine tells us: 'We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them; they master us, and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we must fight for them.' How true this is of all workers along unpopular lines!

"Some here there are who believe in the utter inefficacy and positive danger of vaccination, while others, not prepared to go so far, rebel against its arbitrary and legally unauthorized enforcement upon the people of this State, more especially by the health and school boards, which have, in many cases, both ignorantly and brutally overridden the well-grounded wishes of educated citizens in all parts of the State. "Come we now to the matter in hand:

"In certis, unitas; In dubus, libertas; In omnibus, caritas." "In things certain, unity; In things doubtful, liberty;

In all things, charity. "Let each one make his own application of the sentiment voiced in the Latin just interpreted. But so large a proportion of the people of various communities (more especially in England, because of the more vigorous vaccination espionage there in vogue, and because there smallpox is far more prevalent than here) have, by observation and study, become convinced that vaccination is not efficacious as a preventive of smallpox, and that it renders many persons peculiarly vulnerable to other diseases, that they have forcibly broken loose from the old things-certain belief in vaccination, and demand liberty and the benefit of a doubt in the matter. And they think that the things-certain in this proposition

is really that vaccination is not efficacious. "Time is all too short right here to adduce much testimony against the pro-vaccination side of the controversy, for controversy it has now become, so we will here speak of the compulsory phase of the subject. During the last six months there have been a few cases of smallpox in the State of Indiana, averaging about one case to every fifteen thousand inhabitants. Instantly the local and State boards of health began to order and enforce vaccination upon the children, its labors being materially supplemented and assisted by the bulldozing tactics of the school boards in refusing or threatening to refuse children admittance to the schools. For instance, in this city ten thousand children were thus obliged to get vaccinated, and without the least warrant according to the laws of the State. There is no law directly controlling the vaccination of any one in this State except a 'police' pretext seized upon by the State Board of Health, and even that reads to the effect that any person so forced to become vaccinated must first have been exposed to the smallpox. As not one of the ten thousand children so vaccinated in this city had been so exposed, it is evident that there was no legal warrant for the act. Similar tactics were put on parade in many other places in the State and over officious local health officers made rules of their own, until "called down" by Judge Monk's decision at Union City that local boards have no power to make rules, but are simply to enforce the existing rules of the state board, You all Great sale Ladies' Gold Watches at | faux pas of the Muncie health officer, Dr. Jackson, who rejected vaccination certifi-

cates issued by certain physicians medically and legally qualified and licensed, usurping a power not possessed by even the

the position of the boy who was kicked in the face by a mule he was tickling, of whom his father said: "He'il never be so nandsome, but he'll know more;" for the

Yesterday Judge Daily, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in the famous Jennings county auditor case. The finding of the lower court is reversed. The appellant in the case was William A. Shuck, who was appointed treasurer of the a monumental illustration of a grotesque common-folk superstition—an old supersticounty to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Gantier. Shuck was appointed on Aug. 17, 1885, and the following having its origin simply and solely on ac-count of the unfortunate jingle between the words cowpox and smallpox, there be-ing absolutely no other bond of union or fall turned over to his successor all finances. and records of the office. John C. Cope, who was the appellee in the case, cited below, was elected at the same election to the office of auditor.

In the campaign of 1890 Shuck was a candidate for auditor on the Democratic ticket, and Cope, the Republican nominee, for reelection. Shuck was elected and duly so declared by the board of canvassers. Immediately after the election, John D. Kidd, Shuck's successor as treasurer, filed with the Governor of the State a sworn statement to the effect that Shuck, as an excounty treasurer, was a defaulter in the sum of \$1,884.06. Upon these sworn statements Governor Hovey refused to issue to Shuck a commission, on the ground that he was ineligible to hold the office under Sec. 10, Art. 2, of the State Constitution. On Nov. 20, two weeks after Kidd made

these sworn statements, Shuck went to him and asked how much was the shortage in his accounts as treasurer, and was informed that it was over \$2,357.66. This amount he paid under protest that he might get his commission. Taking his re-ceipt for the amount he demanded his commission from the Governor, but Kidd then claimed that the shortage was \$4,854.84, and the commission was still withheld. Meanwhile Cope still held the office of auditor, and continued to do so until Dec. 9, 1891, when the county commissioners approved Shuck's bond, and the latter entered upon the duties of the office.

Cope took the matter to the Circuit Court, and the jury returned a general verdict for the appellant, but returned a judgment in favor of Cope on answers to special interrogatories. From this judgment Shuck appealed. Cope claimed that, Shuck being ineligible the votes cast for him were invalid, and

that he (Cope) having received the next highest number, had been elected. The complaint was in four paragraphs, to each of which separate demurrers were filed by defendant and were overruled. The complainant, Shuck, filed an answer in four paragraphs, the first being a general denial; the second averring that he had made full settlement as treasurer of the county, and was never at any time in de-Judge Daily wrote the opinion in the

"A person may be ineligible to an office at the time of induction into the office and entitled to election to such office although he may not have been eligible to the office at the time of holding the election. The Governor's commission is nothing more than a convenient evidence. That the title to an elective office has been vested in a person by the vote of the people, it is not conclusive evidence of anything except its own existence. The main question to be decided in the case, however, is, should the judgment for the appellee on the answers to interrogatories, notwithstanding the general verdict, be reversed and the cause be remanded with instructions to the court below to render judgment for the appellant on the general verdict of the jury. The jury found that Shuck owed nothing as an ex-treasurer of Jennings county; that he never was in default, and that the title and right to the office of auditor was in him. Special finding of a jury overrides the general verdict only when both cannot stand, and every presumption will be indulged in favor of the general verdict." Numerous rulings are cited to show the relation between general verdict and special findings, after which, the opinion says, that, applying these tests to the present case, if there were no general verdict in favor of Shuck. it is legally impossible that Cope can have judgment upon the special findings. The cause is therefore reversed with instruction for the lower court to find for the appellant on the general verdict.

QUEER QUESTION OF INSURANCE. Mr. Buckley Does Not Want His Policy

Contested After Death. A suit of very unusual character was filed with the clerk of the court yesterday afternoon, that of John Buckley against the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. The plaintiff avers that in 1890 he took out a five-thousand-dollar policy. In order to do this he fully and truthfully answered all the questions in the application blank and underwent a thorough examination by a physician in the employ of the company. He declares that he has paid all premiums and fully performed his part of the contract. However, about July 1 the defendant informed plaintiff that the policy was null and void, and that it did not consider itself bound thereby, assigning as a reason that the application upon which the policy was issued contained false and fraudulent statements, and that the certificate of the physician who examined him was false and fraudulent. The petition avers that plaintiff is informed and believes that the agent suppressed and destroyed, without plaintiff's knowledge and consent, the application signed by him and forged an application and forged plaintiff's name thereto. It is declared that after the company informed him that it did not consider the policy binding he tendered the company, through its authorized agents, the bimonth y payments of premiums for the months of August, October and November for the year 1893, and they were accepted with full knowledge of the facts, and receipts issued in duly authorized form; that after the company informed him that it considered the policy null and void Hannah Buckley died, and he informed defendant of the fact of her death, and in due form applied to it to have Nellie Buckley substituted as a beneficiary, according to the terms of the policy, and the defendant company with full knowledge of the facts, accepted this application, made the change, and substituted Nellie Buckley as beneficiary. The insists that the policy is null and void, The petition declares "that it is the aim, purpose, object and wicked design of the defendant to wait until the plaintiff's lips are sealed in death and his tongue silent in the tomb, when there shall be no witness nor person who is cognizant of the facts and the truth concerning said matter living, and then falsely and fraudulently to assert and claim that plaintiff was a party to and knew of said false and fraudulent application, and that he intended thereby to cheat and defraud the defendplied to the company and asked it to give was valid, and that it would not contest it at his death, but it refused to give him any evidence confirming the validity of the policy. The plaintiff prays that the valid-

A Matter of Spelling. claims set forth in this complaint.

Detroit Free Presz. A lady who buys provisions regularly of a dealer in Boston, was a little puzzled over one of the items in her monthly bill. The item was as follows: "To 3 lbs psalmen, 90." It suddenly occurred to the lady that she

had purchased three pounds of salmon on

the date given, and the meaning of the

mysteriously spelled word was apparent to Greatly amused and feeling well enough acquainted with the provision dealer to tell him of the little laugh she had enjoyed at his expense, she said when she went to pay "Mr. Blank, I had quite a laugh over the

way some one in your establishment spells 'salmon.' When the item had been pointed out to him Mr. Brown said, in a tone of contempt for such ignorance: "That's the work of a new bookkeeper I have. I'm ashamed to have such bills sent out, and I shall have to speak to him about it. He is a good bookkeeper, but he's got to learn to spell if he stays in my employ. Let me correct the bill." Taking a pen Mr. Brown drew several lines across the word and wrote above it:

"There, ma'am," he said complacently, handing back the bill, "I'll teach that bookkeeper how to spell 'salmon' when he comes in or tell him to find a new place." Subscribe to Modern Art for Xmas, \$2.

"Sammon.

Marcy's store open every night. Special prices at evening sales. Low prices.

NOTED CASE DECIDED

State Board of Health itself. He is now in Supreme Court Declares Shuck Was Auditor of Jennings County. people rose in their might, put him out of

> Novel Life Insurance Suit Brought by Henry Buckley-Various Cases in the Courts.

case. In substance it is as follows:

company, nowithstanding these facts, still Before bringing this action Buckley apnim in writing a statement that the policy

ity of the policy be confirmed and established, and that the company be decreed to be barred to contest the same upon the

SUITS FOR SLANDER.

Charles E. Pierson and Wife Have a Grievance Against Neighbors. Charles E. Pierson and his wife, Catherine Pierson, were plaintiffs in two suits filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. The plaintiffs reside at No. 1071 West Michigan street, and they claim damages for alleged slanderous statements made concerning them by two of their neighbors. Charles E. Pierson filed suit against Bridget Conlon, alleging that the defendant made the following statement concerning him: "Their public immorality has become so obnoxious that it is impossible for us to keep responsible tenants in our houses. Our wives and daughters cannot pass the house in their daily work without being insulted by the mob of drunken men and women who inhabit the place." The wife, Catherine Pierson, also filed suit against C. Van Horn, basing her claim for damages upon an allegation that the defendant uttered precisely the same state-

\$3,000 damages in each case. ORDERED HIM TO RESIGN.

ment as above quoted. The claim is for

Judge Brown Wants a Less Number of Directors in the Steel Company. The Indiana Steel Company is composed of foundrymen in St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis owning stock to the amount

of \$100,000 and the Premier Steel Company owning stock to the amount of \$150,000. Under the agreement five of the directors of the Indiana Steel Company were to be members of the Premier Steel Company and an equal number of members were to come from the other concerns. In a petition filed in the Circuit Court yesterday, W. A. Ketcham, as attorney for the Indiana Steel Company, alleged that at the recent election the receiver for the Premier company cast six votes for that company and four for the others and re-elected the old directors. Judge Brown ordered that one director from the Premier company resign and one be elected from the others, giving five directors to each in accordance with the agreement.

ELDRIDGE & CO.'S AFFAIRS. The Firm Will Make Arrangements

to Continue Business.

liabilities and assets of the of E. H. Eldridge & Co., planing mill men who made an assignment Monday afternoon, were in correctly reported. The firm is not insolvent, and will probably succeed in making an arrangement with the creditors by which the business will be continued. The assets are given at \$52,978, and liabilities \$25,592.

THE SHERIFF'S SALARY.

His Annual Report Shows He Is Not Making Much Money. The first annual report of Sheriff Emmett was filed with the county auditor yesterday. It shows fees collected to the amount of \$7,751.84. The salary of the office under the fee and salary law is \$13,000 a year, and out of this sum the sheriff is to pay all expenses, the salary to be derived from the fees collected. There is a deficit of \$5,248.16 between the amount of fees collected and the amount due the sheriff under the law and he is entitled to that amount, but is in a quandary to know from whom it is

Simeon Coy Enjoined.

Judge Brown yesterday issued a temporary restraining order enjoining Simeon Coy from tearing down the amphitheater and fence that surrounds the ball park on the grounds of the road house recently occupied by him, east of the city. The suit was brought by John Reynolds as trustee for the Hollywood heirs, and the complaint alleged that a condition of the lease was that all improvements put upon the property should remain as a part of the leased premises. After the destruction of the road house by fire, a few weeks ago, Coy began to tear down the amphitheater upon the ball grounds. Thomas Taggart as Coy's bondsman, was made codefendant

Chattel Mortgages.

Eight chattel mortgages, aggregating \$6,-060.75, were filed in the recorder's office yesterday by William Emden, a clothing dealer at 99 South Illinois street. The mortgages were as follows: W. H. Marks & Co., Cincinnati, \$660.50; Adolph Kahn, \$782.75; Louis Baum, \$400; Leopold Mayer, \$1,000; Belle Emden, \$1,500; Mayer Messing, \$800: Joseph Frankel, \$617.50; Louis Dessar of New York, \$300.

Murder Case Appealed.

The case of William Kurtz, convicted of murder by the Vanderburg Circuit Court, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Kurtz, it is alleged, took the life of John A Robinson, in 1892, for which crime he was sentenced to the southern prison for life. His counsel appeal the case on the grounds that the lower court erred in refusing to sustain a motion for a new trial.

Granted Over the Remonstrance. The County Commissioners yesterday granted a license to William Gibson authorizing him to sell liquors in Lawrence township. A remonstrance had been filed and Commissioner Hunter voted against granting the license. An appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court. Probate Notes.

ecutor of the will of Mary Shaffer, and gave bond in the sum of \$600 James Rennihan gave bond in the sum of \$100 as administrator of the estate of Catherine Splann. Fined for Assault. In the Police Court, yesterday afternoon

Jesse Cook yesterday qualified as the ex-

tery. They were fined \$1 and costs each and sent to the workhouse in default of

Steve Donagan and Sutton Barnett were

tried before a jury for assault and bat-

THE COURT RECORD. Supreme Court Opinions. 15701. Wm. J. Rodabaugh vs. Wm. Severs, Administrator. Wells C. C. Affirmed. McCabe, J.-Exceptions to conclusions of law must be taken at the time they were stated. Exceptions four days later are not in time. No leave of court is shown in this case to file a bill at any subsequent time (R. S., Sec. 626), and it was not filed in time. 2 Exceptions to conclusions of law bearing upon special findings is not a ground for a motion for a new trial. 16343. Sallie A. Wright et al. vs. Francis M. Churchman et al. Marion C. C. Af-

firmed. Coffey, J.-The result of a successful application to review a judgment is the same as a successful appeal to this 16214. Frederick G. Miller et al. vs. Andy Repp. Wells C. C. Rehearing denied. Howard, C. J.-The Spauldings, by their own acts in this case, made themselves partners of the firm of A. Repp & Co., and fully participated in the business and profits of said partnership. 16315. John Duckwall et al. vs. Edward Kiser et al. Miami C. C. Reversed in part and affirmed in part. Hackney, J .-A married woman may be estopped by acts in dais in cases involving her equitable title to real estate 2. A judgment without relief from valuation or appraisement laws is erroneous unless the findings show hat the notes or mortgage stipulated without relief. 16796. William A. Schuck vs. State ex rel. John C. Cope, Jennings C. C. Reversed. Dailey, J.—If a person is eligible to hold an office when the time for induction into office arrives he may take the office, though not eligible when elected. 2. An officer elected by popular vote does not need a commission to entitle him to enter upon and discharge his duties. 3. Special

findings of the jury override the general verdict only when both cannot stand and the antagonism must be apparent on the race of the record beyond the possibility of being removed by any evidence legitimately admissible under the issues and that every presumption will be indulged in favor of the general verdict. 17132. Margaret E. McBrown vs. Harvey McBrown et al. Fountain C. C. Dis-Appellate Court Opinions. 797. Elias J. Baldwin vs. John J. Hutch-

ison. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed, Gavin. J .- Where a party is subpoenaed as a witness in a cause, and in response to a question said, in good faith, that the character of a witness for truth was bad, money paid to such witness to avoid a criminal prosecution threatened by them on account of such testimony, the witness being inexperienced in business matters, of weak and little education, may be recovered back without demand. 864. John L. Judson vs. Samuel B. Romaine. Elkhart C. C. Affirmed, conditionally. Lotz, J .- A contract made for the benefit of a third person may be accepted and

enforced by him; such contract may be rescinded before it is accepted.
946. Citizens' Insurance Company vs. John H. Sprague. Gibson C. C. Affirmed. Ross, J .- A policy of insurance reciting, "warranted by assured that an itemized inventory of merchandise," etc., "shall be made once each year," amounts to a warranty, and the insured had one year from date of policy to make out inventory. Superior Court.

Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge. Frank E. Helwig vs. The Globe Accident Insurance Company; on ruling. Trial by jury. Jury out. Room 2-J. W. Harper, Judge.

ian et al.; sult on contract. On trial by Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Wm. Henry vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. Jury finds for defend-Theresa Smith vs. Ohio C. DeMott; dam-

ages. On trial by court.

Lewis V. Boyle et al. vs. John E. Christ-

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Susan Edwards vs. Supreme Lodge K. of P. of the World; on policy. Judgment verdict of jury against defendant for Robert H. May et al. vs. John A. Lang et al.; mechanic's lien. Transferred to Superior Court.

New Suits Filed. James Sutphen by his next friend vs. The City of Indianapolis; damages. Demand, \$2,500. Superior Court, Room 2. John H. Butterfield vs. Cyrus S. and Nancy H. Butterfield; foreclosure mechanic's Hen. Superior Court, Room 3. Central Iron and Steel Company vs. Greenleaf Turntable Company; in account. Superior Court, Room 1. Capital National Bank vs. Oliver A. Keeley; note. Superior Court, Room 3. Richard W. Werver et al. vs. Henry Werver et al.; partition. Circuit Court.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL. Parties wishing to submit proposals for the crec-tion of the new Industrial Training School Building in Indianapolis, Indiana, will please apply at the office of the Public Schools before the 20th inst. for circular containing full particulars as to the draw-ings and specifications for the work, the form of proposal and the time for submitting the sar J. P. FRENZEL. JNO. B. CONNER,

Flanner & Ruchanan Taille a duchallan

JACOB W. LOEPER,

Committee on Manual Training.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commo tious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assered. Chape and Morgue in charge of hady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street. DIED. TAYLOR-Wilbur Addison, son of Major

and Martha E. Taylor, aged twenty years. Remains can be seen by friends at the residence, 683 North Delaware street, Wednesday morning, 10 to 12 o'clock. Service and burial private. SOCIETY NOTICES. MASONIC-ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOT-

Grand Lodge of Perfection this Wednes-

day evelning, Dec. 13, at 7:30 for busines N. R. RUCKLE, 33, T. P. G. M. JOSEPH W. SMITH, 33, Secretary. FINANCIAL.

RITE-Meeting of Adonfram

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Money to loan. CLIFFORD AR-PICK, Room 32, Journal Building. MONEY TO LOAN-6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room II, Talbott & New's Block. LOANS-Sums of \$100 to \$100,000. City property and farms.

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C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-Real Estate; North Pennslyvania street; residence; east front; ten rooms; bath; furnace; hardwood finish; perfect order. Will surely be sold. Term satisfactory. Make offer. C. F. SAYLES, 771/2 East Market street.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-Young lady with experience to take charge of beef-extract exhibit. Call at 49 North Illinois street.

WANTED-Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order, \$3; suits, \$15. HUN-TER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati O. SALESMEN to sell goods to merchants by sample; \$100 a month for workers; samples and case furnished free; inclose stamp. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend,

utensil ever invented. Retails 35c. Two to six sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5 cents. FORSHEE & M'MAK-AGENTS WANTED-A few more reliable hustlers to handle a line of holiday goods in this and all Indiana towns. None but men meaning business need apply. Call on or address A. J. CONROY & CO., 33

AGENTS-Make \$5 a day. Greatest kitchen

West Market street. WANTED-Manager to take full charge of the latest nickel-in-the-slot mach Indianapolis, Big returns for money invested. Fifty dollars required. Write for particulars. ENTERPRISE MANUFACT-URING COMPANY, 177 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Desired, a complete set of the "Northeastern Reporter" or "Ind. State Reports." Address CHAS. A. RHETTS, Salem, Ind.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-On easy terms, lot southeast

corner Meridian and Fourteenth, asphalt

improvements paid. Make offer. A. Metz-

ger agency, second floor, Odd Fellows'

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ver A. Keeley et al.; note and on account, Superior Court, Room 1. Charles E. Pierson vs. Bridget Conlon; damages. Demand, \$3,000. Circuit Court. John Reynolds, trustee, vs. Simeon Coy et al.; injunction. Circuit Court. William Bassett vs. Mary J. Black et al.; strest improvement lien. Superior Court, Room 2 Catharine E. Pierson vs. Sarah C. Van Horn; damages. Demand, \$3,000. Circuit Home Brewing Company vs. William Feist et al.; note and account. Superior

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